

(D) endeavor to raise health professional's awareness about diagnosis of multiple sclerosis and the best course of treatment for people with the disease.

Agreed to December 15, 2000.

Dec. 15, 2000
[H. Con. Res. 446]

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Friday, December 15, 2000, Saturday, December 16, 2000, or Sunday, December 17, 2000, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it shall stand adjourned sine die, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution; and that when the Senate adjourns on Friday, December 15, 2000, Saturday, December 16, 2000, or Sunday, December 17, 2000, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it shall stand adjourned sine die, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution.

Sec. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to December 15, 2000.

Dec. 15, 2000
[S. Con. Res. 138]

DAY OF PEACE AND SHARING—OBSERVANCE

Whereas human progress in the 21st century will depend upon global understanding and cooperation in finding positive solutions to hunger and violence;

Whereas the turn of the millennium offers unparalleled opportunity for humanity to examine its past, set goals for the future, and establish new patterns of behavior;

Whereas the people of the United States and the world observed the day designated by the United Nations General Assembly as "One Day in Peace, January 1, 2000" (General Assembly Resolution 54/29);

Whereas the example set on that day ought to be recognized globally and repeated each year;

Whereas the people of the United States seek to establish better relations with one another and with the people of all countries; and

Whereas celebration by the breaking of bread together traditionally has been the means by which individuals, societies, and nations join together in peace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) each year should begin with a day of peace and sharing during which—

(A) people around the world should gather with family, friends, neighbors, their faith community, or people of another culture to pledge nonviolence in the new year and to share in a celebratory new year meal; and

(B) Americans who are able should match or multiply the cost of their new year meal with a timely gift to the hungry at home or abroad in a tangible demonstration of a desire for increased friendship and sharing among people around the world; and

(2) the President should issue a proclamation each year calling on the people of the United States and interested organizations to observe such a day with appropriate programs and activities.

Agreed to December 15, 2000.

WORLD WAR II AMERICAN POW COMPENSATION—CLAIMS SETTLEMENT

Dec. 15, 2000
[S. Con. Res. 158]

Whereas from December 1941 to April 1942, members of the United States Armed Forces fought valiantly against overwhelming Japanese military forces on the Bataan peninsula of the Island of Luzon in the Philippines, thereby preventing Japan from accomplishing strategic objectives necessary for achieving early military victory in the Pacific during World War II;

Whereas after receiving orders to surrender on April 9, 1942, many of those valiant combatants were taken prisoner of war by Japan and forced to march 85 miles from the Bataan peninsula to a prisoner-of-war camp at former Camp O'Donnell;

Whereas of the members of the United States Armed Forces captured by Imperial Japanese forces during the entirety of World War II, a total of 36,260 of them survived their capture and transit to Japanese prisoner-of-war camps to be interned in those camps, and 37.3 percent of those prisoners of war died during their imprisonment in those camps;

Whereas that march resulted in more than 10,000 deaths by reason of starvation, disease, and executions;

Whereas many of those prisoners of war were transported to Japan where they were forced to perform slave labor for the benefit of private Japanese companies under barbaric conditions that included torture and inhumane treatment as to such basic human needs as shelter, feeding, sanitation, and health care;

Whereas the private Japanese companies unjustly profited from the uncompensated labor cruelly exacted from the American personnel in violation of basic human rights;

Whereas these Americans do not make any claims against the Japanese Government or the people of Japan, but, rather, seek some measure of justice from the Japanese companies that profited from their slave labor;

Whereas they have asserted claims for compensation against the private Japanese companies in various courts in the United States;